

The Tensor Beam

Verbatim extracts from the Smith archive

The information leading up to the coil's construction came from "topside", and therefore I feel I have absolutely no property rights to it, and I would be most pleased if data could be published to an extent which would preclude future patentability. I do not care one way or the other whether or not I am identified with the coil, but if I am I would prefer to be merely the intermediary by whom the design was received.

We were told about a system which uses a radio transmitter as an energy source but has a special antenna converter, which radiates doughnut shaped waves, which are not time functions. Following are the construction instructions. One ferrite core, material with the highest permeability and dielectric constant, about 8 inches to a foot long, and about 1 inch in diameter. About 20 feet of plastic insulated #14 electric house wire. Starting at the center of the wire and at one end of the core, wind on the wire as closely as possible, with the first turn under and then over, so that the winding will be exactly symmetrical. It will start at one end of the core and finish at the other end and will resemble a solenoid with a bifilar winding. It is important that the winding be exactly symmetrical.

The size of the coil is not critical, nor is the winding beyond the fact that it must be symmetrical. Of course the combination determines the critical frequencies at which conversion takes place. Even if you use rods as small as 1/8 inch and wind with #36 wire it should work at reasonable medium high frequencies.

When measured on a radio frequency bridge, it shows very peculiar properties. There are certain frequencies at which it is impossible to balance the RF bridge, and that is a direct contradiction to what any electrical engineer will tell you should happen with a coil wound on a ferrite core.

This coil converts ordinary radio frequency energy into a tensor beam. It depends on the particular sample of ferrite and the selection of operating frequency and power. There is definitely an optimum frequency and a minimum power to generate the beam. Your best indication is when you feed a fair amount of power into the unit without it getting the least bit warm. If it does get warm, you are doing something wrong. Incidentally, I am talking in terms of at least 100 watts RF input.

Apparently the hole down the center of the core is necessary for its proper functioning, as is an adequate power input. It will take a kilowatt comfortably, without heating at all, and we know that it will work on 100 watts, but it won't work for us on 30 watts. It just gets hot on the lower power! I don't know what the lower cutoff power is.

The main point is to find the frequencies at which it will "convert" ordinary radio energy into tensor energy. At these frequencies it is possible to send a kilowatt or more into the coil without it showing any tendency to get warm. Under these conditions a small but real tensor beam is being generated, and with which an *expert* operator can accomplish a great deal. I can't tell you how to find the critical frequencies because each coil and ferrite core have different values, but trial and error will

disclose them eventually. There are several for each unit.

With regard to the antenna, this gadget isn't actually an antenna but we call it such for lack of a better name. It generates a special type of wave, which is *not* a hertzian wave. It more closely resembles the waves which follow nerves.

When connected to a transmitter, treat it as any normal antenna for loading and tuning. There will be a few points of magnetic domain resonance which will be lossy but anywhere else the device will generate the required waves. It will not matter whether or not the antenna converter is shielded as the doughnut waves go through anything. The most remarkable property of this system is that the waves can be directly *mentally*.

I think you might be a bit hasty in dismissing "telepathic" communication with these people from elsewhere, since I know that the system they use does resemble telepathy to some extent, but it actually is electrical, even though they have cut out most of the intervening equipment such as microphones, earphones, vocal cords etc. I have generated this energy in the lab, but I am not smart enough to do anything with it; I only know that it exists, and the boys from topside admit that it is what they use.

The tensor beam I have found to be quite unmanageable. I can generate it OK but can't make it do much for me. You see, it is identical with the energies associated with the life functions in the human body and accordingly can be incorporated and directed with them, by mental control, by experts! I hope someday to be able to do it, but I am informed that it takes at least 10 years of concentrated training for the experts to learn how to do it.

The principle of this antenna is quite simple. It emanates doughnut shaped waves which ??? on propagation as do hertzian waves. Since the energy content is microscopic, the mass equivalent is very low and consequently they can be "budged" easily. In fact, they can be mentally directed quite easily, when once one has mastered the trick, (much like wriggling one's ears). In construction, the antenna is merely a rod or tube of Ferrite, or Ferroxcube, which has a high permeability, high dielectric constant and reasonably low loss at radio frequencies. On it is wound a winding of such type that turn by turn it is completely symmetrical, and progresses from one end to the other. The pitch of the winding, i.e; distance from turn to turn, is equal to π times the diameter of the turns divided by the square root of the product of the permeability and dielectric constant, both as applicable to the frequency to be used. We used one inch Ferrite tubes with a half inch hole, about 8 inches long and plastic insulated wire. The theory of operation is that the RF current flowing in each turn generates loops of magnetic flux within the Ferrite, and this in turn generates loops of electric flux and the whole is threaded on loops of tempic field. As the radio currents progress along the Ferrite rod the little doughnuts are pushed off the end and sent on their way. Reception takes place whenever the doughnuts encounter any material through which they can progress with the same net phase conditions as if they passed outside of it. In other words it is three field resonance condition. The units used by the space people are very tiny and are connected directly to suitable nerve endings. Incidentally, the electric impulses which nerves pass along are quite similar to these doughnut waves.

I have played a bit and found some extraordinary properties, one of which confirms the

mathematics that the waves which this converter generates are not like Hertzian waves and do not depend on propagation for their continued existence. Consequently, I would have the idea that they would travel at whatever speed the sender could decree. I know that they will stay in one place for a long time.

The coil doesn't work as well on a receiver as an antenna, but any ferrite core with a coil on it can convert the doughnut waves into RF, when both the equipment *and the operator* are properly adjusted, and this latter I cannot tell you how to do; it is something one must find out for oneself, like wriggling the ears, I guess. However, once established, the circuit locks itself on and stays put as long as you want it.

Insofar as calling the space stations is concerned, I haven't any better idea than you as to how to go about it. They said that if they could pick up our signals they would answer. It was explained to me that there is much difficulty in radio communication since it is time dependent (velocity) and their time scale is different from ours by a factor of $2\frac{1}{3}$, and in addition there is a waver which makes it very hard to synchronize on any fixed frequency. It is only at times when the waver is regular enough to be reasonably predictable that it can be done at all. That is why they want us to develop the interlocking doughnut wave system, as it is not time dependent.

Some time ago we tried radio contact with the saucer people on 19,940 kc, but without much luck. Apparently, they could hear us sweeping by their receiver settings, and we could hear a powerful station sweeping erratically across 19,940 but we couldn't tune it in. They said that it was due to the unstable nature of the earth's tempic field. If this is the case, then the doughnut waves should be the clear thing for communicating with them. They say that is what they use.

With respect to this time business, I hope that you appreciate the fact that time is actually a field, the operation of which on matter gives us an entropy scale which we call "time". This field is very much like electric and magnetic fields except that it is at right angles to both. This appreciation is just beginning to seep through to the consciousness of a few bold souls in the field of natural philosophy. The last issue of Physical Review (Ed. - letter dated February 7, 1955) carries an article which is only a step removed from this recognition.

With regard to the ferrite cores, ... the formula which I gave you is based on the fact that *all* fields become established through Hertzian waves, and although we usually consider that fields contain energy, they really are only indicators of the *relative* energy level existing with reference to the space or material about which the field is to be found. When electrons are accelerated their relative energy levels are changed, and the indicators of this condition move into position as Hertzian waves. The fields within ferrite are due to changing energy levels of atoms with singular spins. These are reoriented as a result and in response to, the field (indicators) of the accelerated electrons in the wire. This means that the singular spins are rotated, which in turn produce more fields (indicators) which in turn induce further rotation. The net result of all this is that a sequence of spin re-alignments takes place within the ferrite which moves through the ferrite with a velocity equal to the velocity of light in free space, divided by the square root of the product of the effective permeability and dielectric constant. These last two quantities are not quite what we have been taught but our ideas are close enough to be useful. Now, the wave progressing through the ferrite must travel at the same velocity as the inducing wave in the surrounding wire, hence the formula.

However, as the singular spins are rotated into new positions they obey perfectly normal vectorial laws, in three space and three field dimensions, and in so doing generate doughnut-shaped waves which comprise of closed electric, closed magnetic and closed but linked tempic fields. They are literally pushed out of the far end of the ferrite core and sent merrily on their way. Since they involve extremely small mass they are easily directed, and since their rate of assimilation can be exactly the same as the rate of generation, (within a region having substantially the same tempic field) they can be tuned in any receiver which has a closed circuit input.

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